### TRUE TO HIS LINE OF DUTY

The Story of a Young Englishman Who Served Faithfully in the Union Army.

Little Was Known of His Antecedents, but His Military Training Made Him Helpful and Secured Prompt and Merited Promotion.

Some of the most entertaining stories connected with the war of the rebellion have reterence to the help given the Union army by soldiers who had served in the armies of other countries, and gave them the benefit of valuable experience. Col. Henry Jordan recently gave an interesting account of an English soldier, who began his service in this country with the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and subsequently became adjutant of the Twenty-first In-

"Of the thousands of young men," said Colonel Jordan, "who entered the federal service as officers at the beginning of the civil war few were as ignorant of military affairs as I was. It is not too much to say that I knew nothing whatever about my duties as an officer—nothing about drill, nothing about discipline, nothing about the organization and equipment of military bodies. I could say, 'shoulder arms,' but I could neither execute the command myself, nor show another how to do it. Elected captain of a company composed of splendid young men, my ignorance of my duties was most painful to me, and I shuddered when I contemplated the possibility of some of these young men losing their lives through my incompetency or blundering—so deeply was I impressed with a sense of my unfitness for the position I had been called to fill, that I gravely proposed to select a suitable man from one of the few well-drilled militia companies of the State, and make him captain of the company, while I mythat I knew nothing whatever about my him captain of the company, while I my-self should go out as a lieutenant. To this my men objected. They refused to serve under a strange commander, and insisted that I could learn my duties as readily as any other inexperienced person, and be any other inexperienced person, and be ready for duty before we reached the field of active operations. e field of active operations. ly illustrates my ignorance. Soon after reaching Indianapolis I was ordered to report with my company at the arsenal to receive our arms. I reported accordingly. After each man had taken a gun from the stack, it occurred to me that they would have to be brought to the position of shoulder arms before they could be moved, and I realized that their captain was unequal to the task of telling them how to execute the command. Under the circumstances, I felt it important to conceal my ignorance, and in my extremity a happy idea suggested itself to me. I would turn over the command to my lieutenant, under some pretext or other, and let him struggle with the problem as best he could. Accordingly I turned to the lieutenant, who was as ignorant as I was, and said—"Lieutenant, have the men shoulder their arms and march them back to camp, I have some matters to look after in the city." The dismayed lieutenant turned towards me and, in a whisper, said: "Captain, I don't know how to shoulder arms, how do you do it?" I was equal to the occasion, and assuming a look of surprise and indignation. I fairly wilted the young subaltern by saying to him with great emphasis: "Sir, you have been in the camp three whole days, and if you have not yet learned how to shoulder arms, you had better resign your commission and go home,' and thereupon I turned and left him alone in his agony.

"That lieutenant never forgave me." "After we had been in camp several days reaching Indianapolis 1 was ordered to re-

"That lieutenant never forgave me.

"After we had been in camp several days a stranger called at my quarters and introduced himself as Sergeant Latham, late of the British East India service. He was a man of striking physical appearance. Somewhat above the medium height, erect, splendidly developed, graceful in every movement, with an open countenance and an address which betokened high breeding, he stood before me, my perfect bean ideal of a soldier and a gentleman. His story, told in a straight-forward, soldierly way, strengthened my first impressions and increased my admiration for the man. He had been, he said, a sergeant in the British East India service, loved the profession of arms, and felt that he was unfit for any other calling; that he had done all he could in his subordinate position to make himself master of the art of war, and felt that among inexperienced men who had been called to arms from the pursuits of civil life he could make himself of some service. He frankly said that he was a stranger in a strange said that he was a stranger in a strange land, without friends to recommend him, and with no letters of introduction or other credentials; but, stranger and alien as he was, he felt a profound interest in the success of the Union cause, and desired to be cess of the Union cause, and desired to be of service to the government in the war upon which it had entered. He had but one ambition, and that was to be at adjutant, declaring that he would rather be adjutant than major of a regiment. He realized that, under the circumstances, it would be presumptuous to ask for such a position, but he dared to hope that his qualifications would attract attention and possibly lead him to the goal of his ambition. Having said this, he took up a musket and gave me au exhibition of his skill in the manual of arms, which astonished me beyond expression. I had never seen anything like it before; I have never seen anything like it since. His dextrous and graceful hand-ling of a gun, once seen, could never be forgotten. But if his handling of gun was matchless, what shall I say of his performance with my sword, which he took up after he had thrown down the gun. For full five minutes he held me spell-bound by the wonderful exhibition of his skill in the use of the sword, and, before he laid down that sword, and, before he laid down that weapon, I had almost persuaded myself that I was standing in the presence of a great magician. But in all that he did, nothing, perhaps, astonished me more than his graceful movements. It seemed impossible for him to be ungraceful, and the more difficult the performance the more noticable was this peculiar feature of his work. Take him all in all, he was the most perfect model of a soldier I ever saw. I confess I was completely captivated by confess I was completely captivated by this remarkable man, and I felt that he was neither an adventurer nor an impostor. His frank and open countenance, manli-ness and modesty, alike forbid the idea of imposture, and our interview ended by my inviting him to make his home at my quarters until he could find the employment he desired. He would gratefully accept my hospitality, he said, upon one condition, and that was that he should be allowed to drill my men, and impart to me and my lieutenants all that he knew that would be of service to us in the profession upon which we had entered. I objected to attaching any condition to my invitation, but he insisted upon the condition, and agreed to it. Sergeant Latham remained my guest for two weeks. He proved to be as proficient as a drill-master as he was in the performances with gun and sword, and he drilled my men from morning till night, until the tired fellows almost rose in rebellion against him. knew, however, that his severe drilling was making good soldiers out of good men, and I sustained him against the men, despite their protests. But his labors did not cease with the day, for at night he gave my lientenants and myself a little ex-perience of the kind the men enjoyed, or did not enjoy, during the day, and imparted to us information that was of the very greatest importance to us in our service in the army. The importance of Latham's services to my company was incalculable, and in recalling the fact that that company furnished all its own officers from the beginning to the close of the war; gave the regiment a lieutenantcolonel, major, quartermaster and an assistant surgeon, besides furnishing another regiment with a surgeon, and the regular army two captains. I ascribe the praise mainly to the drill and discipline we re-ceived from Sergeant Latham in the early days of the war. And it is a pleasure to me

tion secured for him the position of adju-tant of the Twenty-first Indiana Volun-

"The fortunes of war carried him far away from the field of my operations, and of his subsequent career I know but little. The men of the Twenty-first Indiana, however, vie with each other in praise of his soldierly qualities and splendid achievements, and tell how gloriously Adjutant Milton S. Latham died in the very hour of victory upon the field at Baton Rouge. It remains for them to complete the history I have given you of that brave English boy, who died upon the field of battle in a foreign land, in defense of the noblest cause that ever enupon the field of battle in a foreign land, in defense of the noblest cause that ever enlisted the sympathy of mankind. Sergeant Latham never spoke to me of his parents or friends. Whether his later comrades knew anything about them I do not know. Perhaps his lips never opened to tell the story of his life, and the news of his death may never have reached his friends beyond the sea. But I have a vision of an English mother weeping for her long-lost boy, and refusing to be comforted, until at last the angel of mercy whispered in her ear: 'It is well with the child. He fell beneath the banner of the great Republic, freely yielding up his young life that the dream of Abraham Lincoln's great soul might be realized—that all men everywhere might be free.'"

THE OPEN SEASON FOR QUAILS.

Preparations of Hunters for Attacking the Birds on Tuesday-Bob White and His Habits.

At midnight to-morrow the protective statute, specially enacted to permit Bob White to roam unmolested for ten months in the year, will be withdrawn, and the sportsman will enter his haunts with murderous intent. Until the 20th of December this most plentiful of Indiana's game birds will be the prey of shotguns and hunters of all grades and castes, and then the law will again throw its protective arm around the remnants of the broken and scattered coveys. Quails were never so plenty as they are this year. Last winter's mildness and the absence of deep snows enabled them to find food easily and survive the hardships that usually decimate their ranks more than the leaden hail does during the "open" season. Deep snows and zero weather are Bob White's greatest enemies. It is then the pot-hunter sallies into the fields and returns laden with emaciated birds. He finds a covey crouching under a bunch of weeds or long grass, and ruthlessly fires into their midst, bewailing his luck if he does not bag them all with one shot. Sometimes when the weather is extremely cold dozens of quails can be found lying about the fields or orchards frozen to-death. Occasionally a farmer will be found who provides shelter for the birds and scatters food in accessible places, but this is a rare exception. The reporter knows one doctor in the city, who never fails in the dead of winter to visit his favorite shooting ground and sprinkle it liberally with small grains. The act is not wholly an unselfish one, for the Doctor knows that if the quails survive many of their brood will grace his table the following October.

The quail is very prolitic. The mother bird lays between fifteen and twenty-five eggs and hatches nearly all of them. It is not unusual to see a flock of twenty little ones trying to hide under the wings of their mother. It frequently happens in wet

mother. It frequently happens in wet seasons, however, that the mortality among the brood is great. If they should all die the mother proceeds to raise another family, and this accounts for the fact that sometimes the sportsman will find a covey of birds, even in the last week of October, that is hardly able to fly. Quails are found in every county of the State, but they are more county of the State, but they are more numerous in the central portion than elsewhere. They can often be seen in the fields adjoining the city, and frequently invade the outskirts, sometimes even visiting the residence portion. Last week a covey spent three or four days in the back gardens adjoining Holy Innocents Church on Fletcher avenue, and would probably have stayed longer had not the ubiquitons flobert rifle, in the hands of the small boy, threatened to exterminate them. In the bert rifle, in the hands of the small boy, threatened to exterminate them. In the north part of the city they have also been found as far down as Third street. There is no doubt that if unmolested their pleasing call—"B-o-b W-h-i-t-e"—would mingle with the harsh chirp of the sparrow, and probably in time take his place, not in the streets, house-caves and trees, but in the more secinded yards. The quail does not thrive in confinement and there are few instances on record where they have laid eggs and hatched young in cages. They become quite tame, but if the cages. They become quite tame, but if the opportunity is given they will fly away to liberty at once. They are sometimes seen in parks inclosed in wire netting with pigeons, but they always look and act as if homesick.

with a whirr of wings that is really startling to a novice, and often before he recovers from his fright they are out of shooting distance. When a covey is once shot into the birds become wild, and it is then the skill of the marksman is tried. They have a habit of scattering after the first fire, and often do not come together again until nightfall, when their calls can be heard all over the field. To be successful a well-trained dog is a necessary part of a quail hunter's outfit—a dog that will retrieve as well as locate. The shocter may mark closely the place where he saw a bird alight, but nine times out of ten it will not be there when he tries to raise it. They have a habit of running through the grass or stubble that is provoking, and their speed is almost marvelous. A good dog will trail along carefully until he finds the scent becoming warm, when he will straighten out, with his nose pointed toward the bird and his tail rigid as a piece of iron. Then the sportsman advances with his gun carried at a "ready," until the quail becomes alarmed and seeks to escape by flight. Some-times the noise made by one bird rising will cause another to get up, and then the shooter has an opportunity to make a double, which means to kill the first with one barrel and the second with the other barrel, without taking the gun from the shoulder. This is a very difficult feat to do, considering the speed with which the quail flies, and when you hear a man tell about making six or eight such shots in an afternoon, you can safely class him with the fisher who claims to have caught two big bass with each cast of his flies.

Nearly every sportsman in the city has made arrangements to take a vacation on Tuesday, the opening day. Guns which have lain in their cases for months have been taken out and overhauled, ammunition boxes replenished, and the spare moments for the past week have been occupied in loading shells. Nearly every man has his ground located. Some will go to fields within an hour's walk of the city, others will drive to the neighboring townships, while many will take the cars for points in Johnson, Hancock, Shelby, Hendricks, Hamilton, Morgan, Boone and other

The Musical Festival. The affairs of the Musical Festival Association will be looked after by the following standing committees during the ensuing year. Music-John H. Stem, Clarence Wulsin, Prof. Carl Barus,

John H. Stem, Clarence Wulsin, Prof. Carl Barus,
John Chislett, M. H. Spades. Finance—Albrecht
Kipp, Herman Lieber, E. C. Miller and E. B.
Porter. Press—John H. Holliday, I. N. Walker
and S. A. Fletcher. Hall—A. A. Barnes, William
C. Smock and Henry S. Fraser.

The first chorus rehearsal will take place Nov.
11, and for its work the oratorio of "Elijah" and
Verde's "Requiem" have been ordered. Negotiations have been begun for the soloists and orchestra. Applicants for admission to the chorus
can meet Professor Barus every Monday afternoon, at No. 243 North East street.

days of the war. And it is a pleasure to me to remember that I was, to some extent, instrumental in securing for this splendid soldier, the position he longed to obtain. A few days after he took charge of my company, I called the attention of Col. Milo S. Hascall, then commanding my regiment, to this remarkable man, and invited him to witness one of his drills. Colonel Hascall promptly complied with my request, and, after looking on for awhile, declared that not even at West Point, where he had been educated, had he seen a more accomplished soldier. The result was that Colonel Hascall, who was ever noted for his readiness to reward deserving soldiers, took the Sergeant's case in hand, and by his hearty recommendation.

The sons of America.

A camp of Patrictic Order Sons of America.

The charter roll is quite large. The ceremonies were in charge of District President H. T. Ellis, of Connersville. This organization has for its objects the inculcation of pure American institutions; the cultivation of fraternal affection among American freemen; the opposition to foreign interference with the United States of America, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs.

IN SUPPORT OF HIS AUTHORITY.

Judge Woods on the Question Arising Out of the Appointment of a Receiver.

The questions arising from the appointment of R. B. F. Peirce receiver of the I., D. & S., by Judge Woods, and the setting aside thereof by Judge Gresham, are occupying some space in the legal press. Judge Woods, in the Chicago Legal News of Oct. 6, publishes a five-column article in which he sets forth the reasons why a receiver was appointed, and refers to Judge Gresham's authority in the matter in the following words: "The District Judge holds the Circuit Court in his district,

not as a deputy of the circuit judge, but by direct authority and requirement of law, and when sitting alone in that court is clothed with all the powers and jurisdiction which could be exercised therein by the circuit judge or circuit justice or by both of them sitting together. Growing out of this equal authority of the three udges in the court when sitting alone it has become the rule of practice manifestly essential to the orderly conduct of business that a judge who has entered upon a case shall continue in it to the end unless he shall choose to quit it or to invite one of the other judges to sit with him, and when, for any reason, a case passes from one judge to another, rulings already made are not reconsidered, unless upon request of the judge who made them, or of all parties concerned, it being deemed better that any question of error in such rulings be left for the Supreme Court then that a reheaving the Supreme Court than that a rehearing should be had in the Circuit Court by a judge possessed there of no higher author-ity than the judge who acted in the first

"The facts of the matter are these," said Judge Woods to a reporter of the Journal last night, "the case was voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiff, on Aug. 31, and on Sept. 2 there was received at the federal courts here from Judge Gresham an order dismissing the case. This was accompanied by his opinion. But the case having al-ready been dismissed, Judge Gresham's order and opinion were not filed but held by the clerk until he should give further instructions as to what should be done with them. But in the Inter Ocean, of Sept. 2, his opinion appeared in print, and in the next issue of the Legal News, on the 7th, it also appeared. Thereupon I prepared my opinion, and placed it in the hands of the clerk with intructions that it should be kept with Judge Gresham's opinion, and placed with it upon the files if the former's opinion ever

"Has Judge Gresham any right to arnul your appointment of a receiver?"

"Well," was the reply, "in a case reported in 1st Dillon, Judge Miller declared that the judges of the Circuit Court, the district judge and the Justice of the Supreme Court, when sitting in the Circuit Court, should have equal powers, and that it was improper for one to overrule the action or order of another. In another case, reported in 1st Sawyer, Judge Field expresses himself in substantially the same reported in 1st Sawyer, Judge Field expresses himself in substantially the same way. In yet another case Judge McCreary, of the Eighth circuit, ruled in a similar manner. The uniform practice of the courts, so far as I know, has been in this manner, and there is no precedent before this one judge undertook to refute the action of another in the same court. After putting my opinion in the hands of the clerk, I learned that Judge Gresham had published his opinion, and I sent a copy of mine first to Judge Gresham, with a request that he forward it to the Legal News, and asked him, before he did so, to make suggestions and such corrections that he wanted, or that ought to have been made, and then forward it to the Legal News, in which his opinion had been published. Judge Gresham returned my opinion, declining to do this, but naming some objections both in relation to law practice and matters of fact. In matters of fact I made some alterations that I thought fit, and proper to make and then forwarded the opinion as corrected to the Legal News. It was published in that Journal on the 5th ult. Judge Gresham was not asked to take any action in the case at all, and though he denounced the bill of procedure as fraudulent in this respect, and favoring the bondholders over the labor claimants, immediately on setting aside my appointment he offered to make an appeintment of a secciver himself ting aside my appointment he offered to make an appointment of a receiver himself if certain amendments were made in the petition in respect to the fraudulent char-acter which he had attributed to it."

ODD PARAGRAPHS.

Observations and Gleanings of Reporters in the Rounds of Their Daily Work.

"Did you ever notice that the most of our advertising appeals to curiosity?" asked a close observer of a reporter, recently. "Look at the cards that are put up in the street-cars, and the advertisements that appear in the papers, and you'll see I'm right. I got into a car on College avenue, the other night, and my attention was drawn to the street register in the front end of the car. It noted Home avenue, and right below the name were the words 'Don't miss the next curtain.' Several passengers with me noticed the sign, and piece of paper, and our imaginations all wound up in our efforts to guess what startling piece of information the next curtain would contain. We had to ride a block before it fell, and then all we saw was 'Go to B--- for fancy soaps.' I remember a notice that struck me as rather unique and effective while was in a Cincinnati street car. It was an advertisement for an advertising agency, and simply contained these words, "Remember, if you read this sign others will do the same.' There is as much ingenuity in the way advertising is done nowadays as in any other line of business."

"In my opinion," remarked an undertaker, "there ought to be some law to prevent medical colleges from taking possession of dead bodies that are not claimed within twenty-four hours after they are found. We have recently had an example of the injustice of the present system right here in Indianapolis. The man who was killed by farmer Wright was never positively identified, and for a while several people claimed him as a relation of some sort. I think the bodies of all who die under such cir-cumstances should be kept in a public place for a certain number of days, and then, if one is unclaimed, a photograph should be taken and an accurate description recorded in a special book for that purpose. In that way we would be relieved of seeing people mourn for the supposed loss of a friend, and afterward witness the astonishment of that friend when the supposed dead man comes into the city alive and well."

The almost universal tobacco habit among men induced a citizen recently to gather some statistics. "I took a seat in one of the hotel lobbies by the main entrance," he said, "and took out my watch. Within ten minutes 107 men and twentyone boys passed either in or out that door. Of the men, ninety-two were smoking cigars, and out of the twenty-one boys sixteen were smoking cigarettes, while three held cigars in their mouths."

"How do you manage to remember the owners of all those hats?" asked the reporter of a porter standing in front of a hotel dining-hall, the other day.

"How do I remember them?" he repeated, by way of reply. "Why, it's as easy as learning your A B Cls. Look at that rack there. Probably there are fifty hats on it, and if I can't pick out the right one the and if I can't pick out the right one the very instant a guest comes out I'm no good at all. It is all in the memory. You see every hat has some peculiar mark about it. Maybe the lining is a peculiar color, or there is a hole in it, or one of a thousand things, by which it could be picked out among the rest. A man comes up and hands me his hat. The first thing I do is to take a good look at his face, and next at his hat. Both of them are fixed in my memory by some striking peculiarity, and I wouldn't forget the man or the hat if I was sound

the name saloon was attached here to a liquor store. In early days, of course, liquors were sold in the groceries, but later on the houses where the business was confined exclusively to the sale of intoxicants, fined exclusively to the sale of intoxicants, with, perhaps, a restaurant attachment, were called coffee-houses, a name that came to us from England. On the ground now covered by the Bates House, about the spot on which Knox's barber shop is located, formerly stood a two-story frame house which had been occupied as a tavern. In 1847 or 1848 DeWolf & Ganson opened a drinking-shop there, and put up the sign. 'Saloon.' It was a new word, with a strange, foreign air about it, and, at first, the opposition—the coffee-house men—were disposed to ridicule it as too pretentious; 'highfalutin' was the word they applied to it. People came from a distance to see the word with their own eyes, and many of them could not frame their mouths to pronounce it. That was the beginning; now there's no more familiar word in the language."

INSURANCE RATES.

The Effect of an Efficient Fire Department in Reducing Premiams on Risks.

Complaints have frequently been made that in neighboring towns and cities where protection against fire is far less ample than it is here, insurance rates are lower. "This is not true," said a well-known insurance agent, yesterday, to whom this complaint was mentioned. "There is a standard rate fixed by the boards of underwriters, and this is increased in proportion as the protection against fire ih a particular community is diminished. I can show you risks in Indiana towns that have no organized fire protection, where the premium on frame buildings, built in rows is 4 and 5 per cent. We have few applications for risks of that character here, because the fire limit ordinances tend to make such hazards infrequent, but wherever such applications are made the increased protection against fire is taken into consideration. I want to say, moreover, that the premiums on mercantile risks here are lower than they are in any of the Western cities and a good deal lower than they are in St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago, while the difference in the insurance on residence property, if any, is in favor of this city. There was a local effort made on the part of insurance men to stiffen rates after the retirement of Chief Webster, but they have become sat-isfied long since that the fire department, under his successor, was in good hands, and there has been no desire of that kind mani-

fested since." Another insurance man, who has given up his active interest in the business, was not so sure that the discrimination against not so sure that the discrimination against towns where no fire department was provided was always preserved, especially in communities where the board of underwriters' system was not established. "It would certainly be easier to get a low rate in such towns," he said, "than in one where, as here, the business is largely under the control of an association of companies that fixes rates." Prominent real estate owners carrying large lines of insurance, who were interviewed on the subject, stated that they were not advised as to the differences between the insurance rates prevailing in this city and those furnished in neighboring towns having less protection against fire, but, as a rule, they professed themselves satisfied with the rates asked here. "The only fault I have to find," said one large owner of improved city real estate, "is that under the board system the rate is fixed by one man who is not, as a rule, inclined to take into consideration the advantages possessed by one building over another in the matter of probable immunity from fire, and vary the insurance rate accordingly. The local rate on residence property is low, and it ought to be so. Our streets are wide and well shaded, as a rule, and there is hardly an instance on record here where a fire has extended across a street from one residence to an towns where no fire department was prorecord here where a fire has extended across a street from one residence to an-

Y. M. C. A. Entertainments. The annual meeting of the association will be held to-morrow evening and the work of the year will be fully set forth in the reports of the various committees. The annual election of officers will also be held. On the 12th of next month the Star lecture course of the association begins with Recca's Castilian Troubadours. This entertainment will be followed by a lecture by Frederick Villiers, the London Graphic war correspondent; a month later George Kennan, who explored the Siberian prisons, is down for a second lecture, and the Boston Symphony Club and other attractions are included in the course. The Boston Symphony Orchestral Club will be the February attraction, and the impersonator, Leland T. Powers, will close the course, April 1. All the entertainments will occur Tuesday evenings, thus avoiding the various attractions that come later in the week. Tickets for the course, including reserved seats, will be \$1, while the single admission will be 50 cents. The sale of tickets has been placed in the hands of the Woman's Auxiliary, and they can also be obtained at the office of the association. month the Star lecture course of the association

The City Clerk-Elect Qualifies. City Clerk-elect Swift was the last of the newly-elected Democrats to qualify. He filed his bond yesterday, for \$5,000, with Sample Loftin,
Jackson Landers, James Johnson, John J.
Cooper and D. C. Backus as sureties.
Mr. Swift has appointed Samuel V. Perrott,
secretary of the Democratic city central committee and formerly a deputy in the office under Shields, as his chief deputy

Sons of Veteran Headquarters. Rome 3 in the State-house will in future be used as the headquarters of the Sons of Veterans. On Monday next the interior will be decorated with flags, muskets, cavalry sabres, and other war-like implements. This will not necessitate the removal of the clerk of the Printing Bureau, Bookwalter, who will still be found at his desk

Contagious Diseases Increasing During the past week forty-eight births and thirty-two deaths were reported to the City Board of Health. Contagious diseases are on the increase, there now being twenty-three cases of diphtheria and twenty-one of scarlatina in this city. Five of these were reported yester-

Monday, and Monday Only, We will place on sale two hundred dozen 4-ply first-class linen collars (no seconds). Choice of four of the very latest styles in turn down and standing, at 5 cents each and cuffs at 10 cents a pair. Not more than five collars and three pairs cuffs to any one person. NEW YORK HAT COMPANY,

Corner Washington and Pennsylvania ANTHONY JOHNSON, natural-gas fitter, 49 South Illinois street. Scientitic stove-fitting aspecialty.

Jos. Schloss, Manager,

Indianapolis Target Shooting Association Shooting tournament and closing festival of the season, Sunday, Oct. 13. Admission free. Invitations can be precured of members; \$200 will be awarded in prizes to the best shots. All the German societies have been invited to attend. Trains leave Union Depot over Big Four at 1, 2 and 3 o'clock, returning 5 and 6 p. m.

Reduced Fares via Vandalia Line. Special low-rate excursion to St. Louis, Oct. 15, tickets good to return until Oct. 20. Fare for round trip \$5.
St. Louis, Mo., and return, Mondays and Thursdays, each week, until Oct. 17, tickets good five days, \$10.25.

Jose's Sundag Dinners Speak for themselves. Sunday suppers are the best. Ice-cream served with dinner; fruit with supper. Oysters in all styles, at Victor Jose's restaurant, 18 North Pennsylvania street.

Pullman Dining Cars, VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES. Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 15, and daily there after, Pullman dining cars will be run between St. Louis and Columbus, O., on the popular Pennsylvania special, leaving Indianapolis at 3 p. m., and between Columbus and St. Louis on train No. 1, leaving Indianapolis at 11:55 a. m. These cars are elegant, provided with every convenience and fully up to the standard.

Change of Time on the "Muncie Route," Trains of the Big Four, leaving Indianapolis at 4 a.m., 10:45 a.m. and at 2:40 p.m. make connection at Muncie with the F. W., C. & L. for Fort Wayne and Michigan points.

Pullman Sleeping-Car Now Running Regularly Between Indianapolis and Chicago, VIA PANHANDLE ROUTE, Stands at west end of Union Station, and is open every evening to receive passengers from 8:30

# THISWER THEMODEL

Offers some Special Inducements in Suits and Overcoats at

Suits in plain and fancy Worsteds and all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres that cannot be matched anywhere in this country under \$18 to \$20. Overcoats in fall-weight Kerseys, Cassimeres and Worsteds and in winter-weight Chinchillas, Cassimeres and Meltons that are positively superior to anything ever offered at the price. Samples of many of these goods can be seen in our main show window. You need but look at them to be convinced that it is dollars in your pocket to buy your fall and winter Suit or Overcoat this week.

# MONDAY EVENING

From 3 to 8:30 O'Clock Only.

Caps at

In our Boys' Department we shall offer 200 Cassimere and all-wool Knee-pants Suits

\$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

Department we shall offer one case of Fall-weight Balbrig-gan Shirts and Drawers at

All sizes, from 4 to 14. The a garment, \$1.25 a suit. The real values of these Suits are real value of this Underwear

is \$1 a garment.

In our Furnishing Goods

Each. They are sold all over

In our Hat Department we

shall offer 150 Men's Scotch

The workingmen will be interested in 50 dozen Striped Overalls and Waists that we shall offer at

Apiece, 75c a suit. They are really worth 50c apiece.

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., Proprietors.

was on fire. "It is?" she said, rising calm-ly and dropping her knitting into her pocket, after she had carefully wound the loose yarn. "I thank thee for thy informa-tion. and now if thee will just go and sound the alarm, I will take my pies out of the oven, and be ready to tell the people what to carry out first."

ITCHY SCALY SKIN Every night I scratched until the skin was raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar.

An awful Spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Fntirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the first of Ayril last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. the doctors in the country, but without aid.

After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the seels eventions gradthem from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with have been to me. My body was covered with scales and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887. Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure.

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the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

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